

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUM. 66

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. 1735.

No. 66.

Question Considered, Which is most dangerous to the People's Liberties, the Ancient Prerogative of the Crown, or the Present Disposition of Places?



HE Dissertation on Parties being the real Political Creed of the Patriots, and the pretended Occasional Creed of the Jacobites and Tories; and being also calculated to do infinite Mischief, by misleading the Whigs, disgracing the Revolution, and dishonouring the present Settlement of the Crown, cannot employ our Time any way so useful, as by giving this laboured Piece of publick Iniquity; and giving the Author to be the worst Enemy to the Government, and his Doctrines the most destructive to the Monarchy, as settled since the Abdication of King James, that ever appeared in England. The Subtlety of his Head is almost equal to the Wickedness of his Heart: But we will batter down his strong Holds, and bring him out of all his Intrenchments, by shewing the Force of his Distinctions, and the Inconsequence of his Conclusions.

He has in his 10th Letter, set about a Distinction between governing by Force, and governing by Art; between governing by Prerogative, and governing by Influence; between the old Constitution of the Revenue since the Revolution: And then asserts; 'That our Liberties are in more Danger under this new Constitution than under the Old; and, that the great Source of Corruption (which was open'd soon after the Revolution, which was unknown before it, and which hath spread since it was opened, like the Box of Pandora, innumerable Evils over this unhappy Country) is likely to prove more effectual towards establishing a Government of arbitrary Will, than Prerogative itself: In a Word, that the private Influence caused by Places and Pensions, is more fatal to our Liberties, than the highest and most extensive Prerogative.'

In answer to this, we will, in the first Place, shew, that this Distinction is unjust; and, consequently, the Argument founded upon it false; and then consider, in what a dishonest and scandalous Manner he talks of the Revenue and Funds, which were so necessary to the Support of the Revolution, and Hanover Succession. That we are more likely to be destroy'd, and our Liberties subverted by Places and Pensions, than by Prerogative itself, is the most senseless Assertion, that ever fell from the Pen of a Man of Sense; and could never be fallen from his, but to tell the People, that we are in a worse State since the Revolution, than we were before: That the lawless Power of the Stuarts was not half so terrible, as the Wealth of the late Monarchs: And, that King James the Second, with all his Prerogative but him, was not so dangerous to our Liberties, as King William, surrounded with Placemen and Pensioners, when Prerogative was destroy'd. How big with Absurdity is all this! More likely to be destroy'd by private Influence, than by Prerogative, when Prerogative is Destruction itself! We were actually destroy'd by Prerogative, we are only in a Possibility of being destroy'd by private Influence; for, more destructive Things were done to Liberty, in one Year, by Prerogative, than could be done in a Thousand, by all the Places in the Kingdom.

GOVERNING by Prerogative, is indeed governing by Will and Pleasure, without the least Regard to Law or Equity: Governing by Prerogative, is governing by Power and Force, independent of all Laws, and absolutely without Parliaments, or without the least Regard to Parliaments: Whereas, in the other Case, of private Influence, the Laws remain in full Force and Vigour; Parliaments are assembled; and no Man can be levied, nor Power exercis'd in the Kingdom, without the CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE. By Virtue of Prerogative, a King might send to one Man, and another of equal Circumstances, for a Thousand, or a Thousand Pound; to one City and not another; to one County and not another at pleasure: He might cut one Man's Nose, and cut another Man's Ears off,

for Talking or Writing about State Affairs; and had the Author before us liv'd in these Prerogative Reigns, and wrote but the Thousandth Part against those Governments, which he has against this, he would have possess'd neither Nose, Ears, nor Life itself; such is the Difference of Prerogative and Law!

I say not this to insinuate, that he ought to lose Nose, Ears, or Life; far be it from me: I wish the Press may be ever free, and nothing punish'd but Treason: Let all the rest be answer'd, and the Traitor only knock'd down. I say this, therefore, only to illustrate my Argument, that private Influence is nothing, compared with Prerogative. What did Prerogative do? or rather, what did it not do? For, notwithstanding all our Laws, we were, by Virtue of Prerogative only, in as deplorable a State, and as far from Liberty, as the most arbitrary Monarchy, or Tyranny upon Earth. While the Star-Chamber, and High Commission-Courts subsisted, no Man could say his Person, or his Estate was his own; he could hardly say his Soul was his own: for, one Minister, with a few slavish Privy-Counsellors about him, met in the Council-Chamber, (as Lord Clarendon himself acknowledges) and gave out Proclamations, as Law; and then met in those Courts, and executed the Laws of their own making. Thus were all the Laws of England superseded; and, in Fact, abrogated; and all this by Virtue of Prerogative! which not only devour'd many of the People, but was once very near destroying all their Representatives at one Stroke: King James the First, (had his Courage been equal to his Defiance) would have hang'd up all the Members of the House of Commons, by Force of Prerogative; for, he told them, 'That if they had presumed to DIRECT HIM in the Spanish Match, or in his other Arcana Imperii, they would have been all guilty of HIGH TREASON.'

PREROGATIVE not only broke thro' all the Laws, but sometimes declared, that we should have neither Laws nor Law-makers; which were to be, or, not to be, at Royal Will and Pleasure; that our Kings might dispense with all the Laws; and, that the Law itself graciously allow'd Majesty to break them; and, our Monarchs took this gracious Allowance: They actually destroy'd the Laws, and subverted the Constitution. All these Evils poor harmless Prerogative brought upon us! 'Twould be endless to enumerate the Mischief of Prerogative; but if we confine its Reign to the Stuarts only, it did more Mischief in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in less than one Century, than could be felt under the Constitution, as settled by the Revolution, in Millions of Ages; for, (to use the Words of a celebrated Author) 'A King of Great Britain is now what Kings should always be; he can move no longer in another Orbit from his People: He and They are Parts of the same System, intimately join'd and co-operating. The Settlements, by Virtue of which he governs, are plainly original Contracts: There are no longer any hidden Reserves of Authority, to be let out on Occasion, and to overflow the Rights and Liberties of the People.'

If this be true, (as the Enemy himself confesses) what have we to fear? Why, The new Constitution of the Revenue. But what has this new Constitution, as 'tis ridiculously call'd, done since the Revolution? 'Tis said indeed, to be the Grand Source of Corruption, which, like Pandora's Box, has let out upon us innumerable Evils: But, I defy this Author to name one; that is, one Act of Power, against Law; or, one Law, made inconsistent with the Spirit and Design of all the other Laws; unless, when He was in Power, towards the Close of the Queen's Reign. But, tho' he can't name one National Evil; or, one Act of Government, inconsistent with the Constitution, since the Revolution, notwithstanding the Power of his new Constitution of the Revenue; I'll undertake to name a hundred, in one Year, under Prerogative: Such is the Difference between the Power of this new Constitution of the Revenue, and the Power of Prerogative!

THE true Difference between the Times before the Revolution, and since, is this, that our Kings could then hurt us by Force; now, only by Art: Then, they could take away our Liberties or Properties, without our own Consent; now, they cannot deprive us of them, but with our own Consent: A vast Difference indeed! And, if our State be such, that we cannot be destroy'd, but by

ourselves, we are as secure and happy, as 'tis possible a People should be. Our Constitution hath done every Thing for us, but making us wise and good; that nothing can do for us, we must do it for ourselves.

THUS have we consider'd the Difference between Prerogative before the Revolution, and the Power of the Revenue since. We shall next take a View of the base and scandalous Things said concerning our Taxes and Funds, unless we are diverted by remarking upon the Advocate for the ancient Constitution, in the last Craftsman.

F. OSBORNE.

An Advertisement, to be continued every Week, that the People may see what Sort of Men are lifted among the Patriots, and Writers for publick Virtue.

WHEREAS a certain tall, impudent A—y (eminently distinguished by his Villainies in all Parts of Life, who suborned Evidences to hang his Benefactor that gave him Bread when he was not able to purchase it, and was told in open Court, by Lord Chief Justice Raymond, in MY HEARING, that he, and his Confederates would have been hang'd in any other Country; who also declared in publick Company, that 'twas a Piece of heroic Virtue to murder Sir Robert Walpole; and that he would be the Hero, was not his Hand restrained by his own RASCALLY TIMIDITY) is again admitted to be one of the Writers of the Craftsman, and has, last Week, thrown together a Parcel of Billinggate Words about Mr. Osborne, which he calls Analytical Reasoning about the Bank Contract: This is to certify all to whom it may concern, that if any other Person, capable of writing upon an Argument without personal Scurrilities, will shew him what he ought to recant, he will recant; but at present he conceives, that he has nothing to do with the different Relations concerning the Bank Contract, having only quoted what was said in The Considerations upon the Funds, which he thinks as good Authority as any that hath yet appeared against it.

## ADVERTISEMENT concerning the Bank Contract.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majesty King George the First, Chapter the 28th, entitled, An Act for raising Money upon the Estates of the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors, &c. of the South Sea Company, &c. It is amongst other Things therein DECLARED, "That J—A—, Esq; late Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and a Member of the House of Commons, in Breach of the great Trusts in him reposed, and with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, had combined with the late Directors of the South Sea Company in their pernicious Practices, and had been GUILTY OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND MOST INFAMOUS CORRUPTIONS, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, and to the manifest Prejudice of the Publick Credit, and of the Trade of the Kingdom." And whereas the said J—A— not repenting himself of his execrable Wickedness, nor making Attonement for his infamous Corruption, continues to insult a plundered Nation, by erecting Palaces and extending Parks, with a Profusion of Expence, manifesting most prodigious Rapine. And whereas not ashamed of his most fraudulent, corrupt, and ruinous Transactions in the fatal South Sea Year, he endeavours with a Profligacy equal to his Corruption, to throw all the Guilt and Mischief of that whole Affair on a Person no ways concerned therein, by imputing a Proceeding, called the BANK CONTRACT, to the Contrivance of that Person, though it appears that he himself projected, solicited, advised, importuned, and prayed for the making of that Contract: This is therefore to warn all his Majesty's good Subjects not to believe a Word or Syllable which comes from a Man, declared by Act of Parliament to have been GUILTY of the most dangerous and infamous Corruption.



And this is likewise to desire all Judges, Justices, Constables, Beadles, Bailiffs, Hangmen, &c. that if the said J — A — perishes in the Repetition of his enormous Crimes, that they do apprehend him, where-ever they find him, in order to bring him to condign Punishment.

### Additional ADVERTISEMENT concerning the Bank Contract.

September 6, 1735.

WHEREAS, by several Libels lately printed in the *Craftsman*, or otherwise by the Authors of that Paper, a Character of the greatest Distinction hath been most wickedly and outrageously aspersed and vilified, concerning a Transaction called the BANK CONTRACT; and whereas that Affair having been set in a full and true Light, by *Three Papers* published in the *Daily Gazette* of Aug. 27, 28, 29. there can be no Doubt, that if any Advantage could be taken of those Papers, or any thing contained in them, it would be immediately taken; and that if those Writers could gain any thing by attacking them in any Form, they would make no Scruple of imputing them to any Hand, even the Highest. And whereas the *Authors of the Craftsman*, conscious of their utter Inability, either to disprove the Facts, or to refute the Arguments, have this Day, in an impudent, foolish, prevaricating Letter to the *Right Honourable Person*, demanded, that this GREAT OFFICER OF THE CROWN shall depart from his high Dignity, and become a Party personally in their infamous Controversies, or else to remain concluded by his Silence, in such Manner as the said Libellers arrogantly prescribe; and under this silly and idle Pretence, these *Authors of the Craftsman*, in a most contemptible, shuffling, and profligate Manner, evade the Duty which they owe to Truth; to their Country, which they have imposed on; and to the *Great Person* whom they have defamed and libelled, and decline making any Answer, tho' the Publick universally expect one: This is to declare the said Authors *grovelling, abandoned, and despicable Implements of Slander*, who falsely and maliciously assert any Charge, however odious, against the Greatest Character, yet DARE NOT vindicate their own Accusation, nor acknowledge their Injustice, nor disown their Falshoods; but fly from the Debate when they are pressed, and run away from the Controversy which they have provoked.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Ferrara, September 4.

IT was for want of Powder and other Necessaries that the Garison of Mirandola surrendered Prisoners of War, after a gallant Defence during a Siege of 42 Days, preceded by a Blockade of 12: And Yesterday they marched out of the Place to the Number of 830 Men to be conducted to Parma, and from thence to Leghorn, from whence they are to be transported to Spain: But M. Stentz the Commander in Chief, and two other Officers, have obtained their Liberty, on condition nevertheless, that they shall not serve against the Allies for the Space of two Years. The Spaniards have put 400 Men in Garison under the Command of M. de Romeour, and have actually begun to pass the Po with their heavy Artillery, in order to be employ'd at the Siege of Mantua, which is to be undertaken forthwith by the Duke de Montemar, according to Orders he has received for that Purpose from the Court of Spain.

From the Count de Lautrec's Camp at Roverbella, Sept. 1. We are assured, that the Troops cantoned at Goito and in the Villages along the Upper Mincio, are to encamp very soon in that Part of the State of Venice called the Campagna de Verona, between the Mincio and the Adige, and that the General Quarters are to be established at Gussolengo, a little Town upon that River, a League and a half from Verona. Two Defectors that came hither Yesterday Morning from the Garison of Mantua, have assured the Count de Lautrec, that there were a great many Sick Men among the Garison; that several die there every Day, and that in case of a Siege, they should hardly be able to muster 800 Men well enough to be employ'd in the Defence of the Place.

Milan, Sept. 6. We are assured that the Recognition of the King of Sardinia, in quality of Duke of Milan, which has been several Times put off, will at length take Place in two Month's Time.

### LONDON.

On Thursday last, Capt. Samuel Collet, who lately came from the West Indies, with a Fortune of near 100,000l. was married to Miss Lewen, eldest Daughter of Richard Lewen, Esq; of Lee in Kent, a young Lady of a very agreeable Person, and extraordinary Accomplishments.

The Sloop Moore, John Moore Master, trading from London to Diepe, is suppos'd to have foundered in the Storm on Sunday the 24th inst.

Last Monday Night died at her House in Brook-street, near Grosvenor's Square, Madam Willmot, Relict of the late John Willmot, of Barnstable, Esq.

To-morrow the Court will go into second Mourning, for the Death of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle; the Men to wear colour'd Swords and Buckles; and the Ladies colour'd Ribbons, Fans and Tippets, and to wear black Cloth.

Last Friday and Saturday, Mr. Grey of Brook-street aforesaid, rode two of his Horses two hundred and twenty Miles upon some important Business, which is thought to be the greatest Dispatch, that ever was known in England before.

Letters from Northampton speak of great Rains, which have lately fallen in that County, and that several Sheep, &c. had been drowned.

We hear that a certain Attorney, who officiated for Macray, lately executed at Kennington, has been charged by a Warrant, from Mr. Baron Thompson, with Subornation of Perjury.

Yesterday Charles Cooper, and James Farril, were removed by Habeas Corpus from Surrey Gaol to Newgate; in order to be try'd on the Information of Thomas Baugh, for divers Robberies in the County of Middlesex.

The Report of Thomas Borret, Esq; one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas, being married on Thursday last to Miss Scawen, Sister to Thomas Scawen, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Surry, is groundless; as is also another Report, which was published in one of Yesterday's Papers, of the Death of James Thirlby, of Taunton, Esq;

Last Night the Corpse of Sir John Darnel, Knight, Sergeant at Law, late Judge of the Marshalsea Court in Southwark, was interred at Petersham in that County.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Leicester, Comtable of the Tower of London, is dangerously ill of the Gout, at his Seat in the County of Kent.

Last Night the Corpse of John Neal, Esq; was interred in the Vault under the Communion-table at Christ-church in Surry.

Yesterday Dr. Tancred Robinson lay dangerously ill at his House in Norfolk-street in the Strand.

Yesterday her Majesty was pleas'd to alter her Intention of hunting this Day on Hounslow Heath, and has order'd the necessary Preparations to be made for hunting a Stag in Richmond new Park.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 140 1-half, Books shut. India 149 to 1-4th. South Sea 82 1-4th. Old Annuity 107 5-8ths. New ditto 106 3-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 94. Emperor's Loan 99 7-8ths. Royal Assurance 96 3-4ths. London Assurance 12 3-8ths to 1-half. York Buildings 4. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 41. 18s. to 19s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 15s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 31. Prem. New Bank Circulation 31. 15s. Premium. Salt Tallies 31. Premium. English Copper 21. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 l. 5s. per Cent. Discount.

Custom-house, London, 10 Sept. 1735.

For S A L E.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 24th September, 1735, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale by Inch of Candle, in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London, a Parcel of Tea, Coffee, Brandy, Rum, (clear of all Duties.) To be seen at the King's Warehouse on Monday the 22d, Tuesday the 23d, September, from 8 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 3 till 6 in the Afternoon, and on Wednesday Morning before the Sale.

N. B. The Buyers are to pay down in Part 5 Guineas each Lot, and the Goods to be taken away in 14 Days, or the Lot Money will be forfeited, and the Goods re-fold; but where the Lots do not amount to Five Pounds, the Buyers are to pay down one Half. The Goods to be re-weighed and re-gauged on the Delivery.

Catalogues to be had at the King's Warehouse.

LONDON:

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

This Day is Published,  
In the WEEKLY MISCELLANY,  
A LETTER to Mr. Hooker, shewing  
the Obligation that lies upon every Man, both from  
Laws of God and Man, to endeavour to prevent unwarrantable  
Persons being admitted into Holy Orders.  
Printed for J. ROBERTS, near the Oxford-Arms in  
wick-lane.

Pursuant to an Agreement with the  
Subscribers to the RAKE'S PROGRESS, not to  
them for less than two Guineas each Set, after Payment  
thereof. The said Original Prints are to be had at Mr.  
Bakewell's, at the Golden Head in Leicester-Fields; and at  
Bakewell's, Printseller, near Johnson's Court in Fleet-  
London, where all Merchants, and other Dealers, may be  
ply'd.

And that the Publick may not be impos'd on, true  
from the said Original Prints, are publish'd by the said  
Bakewell at 2s. 6d each Set, with usual Allowances  
at the Bottom of each Print will be inserted these Words  
Publish'd with the Consent of Mr. William Hogarth, by  
Bakewell, according to Act of Parliament, July, 1734.

N. B. Any Person that shall sell any other Copies  
Imitations of the said Prints, will incur the Penalty in  
late Act of Parliament, and be prosecuted for the same.

This Day is Re-Publish'd,  
On Occasion of the Controversy relating to the  
between the Bank and the South Sea Company.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Directors  
of the South Sea Company, from their first  
for taking in the Publick Debts, 17 January, 1719, to  
Choice of new Directors. Together with the Debates  
General Courts of that Company, and the Bank of England  
as likewise the Proceedings in Parliament relating to  
tal Scheme.

Sold by H. Whitridge, at the Corner of Castle-Alley  
der the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Price 1s.

Just Published,  
Printed in a near Pocket Volume,  
(Price 2s. 6d.)

The FLOWER-PIECE: A Collection  
of MISCELLANY POEMS, by several Hands.

THE CONTENTS.

The Kite; an heroic-comical poem by Mr. P. BACON.  
To the memory of Mr. Hughes: by a Lady.  
A receipt for a running fruit in the foot of an horse.  
A poem in praise of nastiness.  
To the memory of a friend.  
To a Gentleman on his marriage: by Mr. CONCAVEN.  
A cramo on Ballyspellan.  
The 8th ode of the 4th book of Horace: addressed to Dr. Towne: by Mr. CONCAVEN.  
A familiar Ode for the new year; addressed to Edw. Roome, Esq; by the same.  
The humble address of his majesty's ship Orford, 1727.  
An epistle to the right hon. Sir R. WALPOLE.  
Verses occasioned by the foregoing epistle.  
The monkey and the mastiff; a fable: by Mr. CONCAVEN.  
An epilogue, spoken and sung at the Theatre in Dublin, by Mrs. Sterling.  
An epistle to Mr. H. by a person of honour.  
The cause of infancancy: by the same.  
Verses to a lady, upon his receiving a hurt in one of his eyes: by the same.  
A fable, addressed to the Ld. Viscount Mont-cassel.  
An epistle to Lord Carteret, occasioned by the copper coinage: by Mr. CONCAVEN.  
An epistle to Ld. Carteret, &c. by Dr. D.-N.V.  
The Dangler.  
A cure for love; a tale: by Mr. CONCAVEN.  
An ode to the Queen, on their majesties happy accession: by the rev. Mr. NEWCOMB.  
The Templer's bill of complaint to the lord chancellor.  
The progress of poetry.  
To the ingenious lady, author of, The progress of poetry.  
A pastoral ode.  
The bridge of life: an allegorical poem, in imitation of the 15th Spectator.  
Damon and Thysbe.  
Printed for J. WALTHOE, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Paraphrase on psalm 72. To a young lady with yellow hair.  
An epistle from a man in Harlequin to his friend at Oxford.  
On the burning of the scene pieces in Rochester's works.  
An epigram.  
Paraphrase on psalm 137.  
An ode to the memory of Anne duchess of milton: by ALAN RAY.  
On the death of a dog.  
On Dr. Frazier's rising part of the university of Aberdeen.  
Mr. MALLST.  
On miss Harvey, lady old: in imitation of Mr P.  
Supplication for Carteret, in the pox: by AMASUS LIPS, Esq;  
To miss Georgiana Carteret: by the same.  
Anacreontique.  
Damon; a city epigram.  
A hymn on the relation.  
Paraphrase on Job 11.  
Paraphrase on psalm 137. in imitation of Milton's style.  
Verses on her Majesty's birth-day, 1727. by FRAZER, Esq;  
Regular: a pindaric ode.  
The carmen sacrum Horace; translated by Mr. W. DUNCOMB.  
Spoken by a little boy at his first putting breeches.  
Upon a lady who had loved to surprise.  
The involuntary musician.  
An epithalamium on a lady.  
Song.  
Prologue and epilogue spoken at the Sophonisba, acted by young Gentlemen and ladies.  
Verses on the memory of Mrs. Oldfield, spoken by Mrs. Heron.  
To the Duke of Richmond on his being knighted by Sir Rob. Walpole: by the rev. Mr. COMB.